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**Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services**

**PATUXENT INSTITUTION**

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PATUXENT INSTITUTION

ANNUAL REPORT



FISCAL YEAR 2004

# Chapter I

## Introduction

### *1.1 The History of Patuxent Institution*

Article 31B of the Public General Laws of Maryland, enacted in 1951, established the legal foundation for a unique institution to house Maryland's most dangerous criminal offenders. Patuxent Institution, as the facility was named, began operations in 1955. Its mission was to insure public safety through the psychotherapeutic treatment of individuals who, as a result of their persistent antisocial and criminal behavior, were designated by the court as "Defective Delinquents," and were involuntarily committed to Patuxent Institution under an indeterminate sentence.



Patuxent's logo includes the Latin terms *Emendatio* and *Restituo*. Translated *emendatio* refers to the correction of primitive errors and *restituo* means making good, or compensating for loss, damage, or injury.

Patuxent Institution was uniquely designed to be a self-contained operation staffed by full-time clinicians, including psychologists, social workers and psychiatrists, as well as by custody personnel. The Institution was also provided with its own admission, inmate review, and paroling authority separate from that of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC). Thus, once designated as a defective delinquent, an inmate was to be released from Patuxent only upon the findings of the court that the inmate's release was for the "[inmate's] benefit and the benefit of society..."

During its initial years, Patuxent Institution was one of the nation's most progressive and intriguing prisons. However, due to questions that arose regarding the concept of defective delinquency, it was also controversial, and became the nation's most litigated correctional facility. Ultimately in 1977, a revision of Article 31B abolished the defective delinquency designation and redefined the Institution's mission by creating the "Eligible Person" (EP) program, which provided specialized treatment services designed to rehabilitate habitual criminals. Patuxent continued to operate under Article 31B until October 1, 1999, at which time the law governing the Institution was relocated to Title 4 of the new Correctional Services Article.

### *1.2 Patuxent Institution Today*

The Patuxent Institution is a maximum-security correctional facility centrally located in Jessup, Maryland, between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. A staff of 490.5 individuals, including 372 correctional officers, 26 clinicians and 92.5 administrative and support personnel maintain the facility's security, treatment components, and business operations.

**Capacity Figures for Patuxent  
Institution Male Population**

Eligible Persons	170
Patuxent Youth Program	170
Correctional Mental Health	192
Mental Health Transition	34
Mental Health Step-Down	34
ROTC	100
DOC Transient	178
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>878</b>

Designed for a maximum static capacity of 987-beds, Patuxent is designed to house both male and female inmates. The Institution offers the most diverse services to the most varied inmate population in the State, and possibly in the nation. The Institution's rich variety of current services and programs are a result of an evolutionary process that began with the establishment of the EP program in 1977.

In 1987 a significant Institutional change occurred fueled by a consent decree resulting from the court case of Brown, et al. vs. Gluckstern. This decree expanded the EP program, which initially served only

male offenders, to include female offenders, as well. In 1990, the Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) opened on the grounds of the Institution. One hundred and nine beds of the total capacity of the Institution represent the PIW.

In response to increasing numbers of inmates with serious mental illness, a decision was made to create a centralized and more effectively coordinated treatment environment tailored to their needs. As a result, the Correctional Mental Health Center at Jessup (CMHC-J) was established within the Patuxent Institution in 1992. This 192-bed mental health unit consolidated services for DOC inmates throughout the state who were suffering from serious psychiatric disorders.

**Capacity Figures for Patuxent  
Institution Female Population**

Eligible Persons/Youth	61
ROTC	24
RSAT-W	24
<b>Total Capacity</b>	<b>109</b>

In 1994, Patuxent Institution shifted the focus of its core treatment program in response to the swelling numbers of youthful offenders entering the correctional system. The new focus shifted attention from the older, more chronic offenders to youthful offenders, and a significant change in Patuxent's rehabilitation-oriented approach was initiated as a result. The new approach, conceptualized as "remediation," which identified and treated an inmate's particular deficits, replaced the global concept of rehabilitation. The treatment staff was restructured into smaller, more flexible Remediation Management Teams (RMTs) and treatment modules (such as Social Skills, Moral Problem Solving, and Relapse Prevention), as well as specialized programs, were introduced.

While Patuxent Institution is an agency of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), it was designed to be functionally separate from the Division of Correction (DOC). Even with this distinction, the Patuxent Institution maintains a close working relationship with the Division of Correction both hosting and overseeing a number of DOC programs.

The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC), a cooperative effort between the Division of Parole and Probation, was also designed and implemented in 1994. The ROTC program delivers a 4-month treatment cycle to male and female inmates with significant substance abuse histories and who are preparing for parole or mandatory release. As an adjunct to the ROTC program, the Re-Entry Aftercare Center (RAC) was also established at

Patuxent Institution's Re-Entry Facility (REF) in Baltimore City. This center provides outpatient services to referrals from all Correctional Option Program (COP) supervision units, Central Home Detention, and the Toulson Boot Camp.

In 2000, Patuxent established the Mental Health Transition Unit to augment the CMHC-J. This unit provides evaluation and support to inmates with mental health histories referred from DOC institutions and scheduled for release to the community. A Step-Down Mental Health Unit was also developed to serve inmates who have histories of positive response to mental health treatment, but who decompensate when returned to their home DOC institutions. The unit was specifically designed to provide those mentally ill inmates with the support necessary to prepare for eventual return to their home institution's general population.

The Women's Intensive Treatment (WIT) program, located at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W), was also developed in 2000. The WIT program utilizes individualized treatment planning and a dual-diagnosis approach to address criminality, psychological dysfunction, and substance abuse problems, and was designed to serve 72 inmates per year.

Because of Patuxent's success in developing the WIT program, the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services requested that Patuxent assume clinical management of the troubled RSAT (Residential Substance Abuse Treatment) program in 2001. A modified therapeutic community with locations at the Central Laundry Facility (a minimum security correctional facility in Sykesville, MD) and PIW, the RSAT program provides six months of treatment to inmates within 12-18 months of their release date. Through Patuxent's efforts, a new clinical protocol was developed, staff recruitment and retention was increased, and extensive staff training was launched.

The Secretary also turned to Patuxent in 2001 to convene a joint departmental task force with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on the issue of sex offenders. This task force assembled representatives from all interested segments of the government and community and resulted in extensive recommendations regarding treatment and community management of this special group of offenders.

Patuxent's success in the clinical management of the RSAT program resulted in an expanding role in the Department's substance abuse treatment efforts during FY 2002. A Patuxent staff member serves as chairperson on the Baltimore Substance Abuse System's (BSAS) Criminal Justice Subcommittee and the Substance Abuse Committee of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The Secretary, with the support of the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention (GOCCP), also convened an RSAT Advisory Committee, which was chaired by the Director of the Patuxent Institution. This committee began the process of developing a comprehensive substance abuse plan for the Department.

**Patuxent Institution houses and/or manages a number of programs for DOC inmates. These include:**

- **RSAT at Central Laundry**
- **SATP**
- **ROTC**
- **CMHC-J**

During FY 2004, Patuxent Institution continued its role of providing innovative services to the inmate population. Patuxent staff directly assisted BSAS in the development of the Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) at Metropolitan Transition Center (MTC), and the In-Reach Program at MTC and Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women (BPRUW), both of which became operational early in FY 2004. Under the direction of Assistant Secretary of Treatment Services, Richard Rosenblatt, Patuxent continued to assume a leadership role

in various committees working to develop front-end assessment for the DOC, additional services for inmates with histories of substance abuse, and expanded women's services.

In March 2004, Patuxent Institution also developed a new on-site drug treatment program, the Substance Abuse Transition Program (SATP). SATP is a six-week program for men (SATP-M) located within Patuxent, and for women (SATP-W) located within MCI-W, but managed by Patuxent. SATP is a correctional "time-out" designed to provide both relapse prevention and transitional planning modules to technical parole violators who have a modest substance abuse problem.

### ***1.3 Patuxent Institution's Leadership***

#### **The Office of the Director**

FY 2004 was Dr. Randall S. Nero's first full year as Director of Patuxent Institution. He joined the staff of Patuxent as a correctional psychologist in 1984 after receiving a Ph.D. degree from the University of Mississippi. Prior to his appointment as Director, he had served as Chief of Psychology Services, and since 1998, as the Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences.



During FY 2004, Dr. Nero continued to manage the clinical staff, as well as the Personnel, Records and Finance departments. He also oversaw widespread renovation of the Institution, the completion of capital construction projects such as the Main Gate and perimeter security fencing, and the start of new construction on the Institution's kitchen. In addition to his institutional responsibilities, Dr. Nero provided Departmental leadership, at the direction of the Secretary, on projects related to the assessment of inmate treatment needs and the expansion of system-wide substance abuse treatment.

#### **The Office of the Warden**

On August 20, 2003, John P. Wilt joined the Patuxent leadership team as Warden. Warden Wilt has a Bachelor of Science degree from Shepherd College in West Virginia, and completed graduate course work at Hood College in Fredrick, Maryland. He is also a veteran, having served in the United States Army.



Warden Wilt's career in corrections spans 34 years during which he has served as Staff Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Corrections, Central Laundry Facility Unit Manager, Director of Program Services at DOC Headquarters, and Warden of the Baltimore Pre-Release Facility. Prior to coming to Patuxent he was in an administrative position with Correctional Health Care, managing facilities in various locations around the country.

During FY 2004, Warden Wilt maintained Patuxent's standard of excellence in correctional officer performance through the continuance of custody's Team Management approach. Through his leadership, the traditional partnership between custody staff and treatment staff was also well maintained. Finally, through his role on the administration



team that meets with the Offender Advisory Council, he helped maintain good working relations between custody and Patuxent's offender population.

### **The Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences**



Dr. Richard Craig was appointed to the position of Associate Director of Behavioral Sciences on June 11, 2003. Dr. Craig received an M.A. from Loyola College and Ph.D. from the Catholic University of America, and joined the staff of Patuxent Institution in 1993. He has held a variety of positions at the Institution, including Staff Psychologist, Program Developer, Director of the Mental Health Unit, and Director of Research and Grants.

During FY 2004, Dr. Craig continued to provide supervision for the RSAT and ROTC programs. He has also participated in a number of committees working, under the direction of the Secretary, on various projects related to the future of corrections in Maryland. These include the Front End Assessment committee, which is focusing on the development of a process to identify the treatment needs of offenders as they enter the system, and the Community Corrections Assessment committee, which is developing a process for assessing offenders' needs for services upon release.

### **The Associate Director Psychiatry**

Dr. Maria Haine, the Associate Director of Psychiatry, began her work at Patuxent Institution in 1997 as a staff psychiatrist. In 2001, Dr. Haine was promoted to Associate Director for Psychiatry and appointed to the position of Chief Psychiatrist for the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.



Dr. Haine completed a residency in psychiatry at The Johns Hopkins Hospital followed by a fellowship in Forensic Psychiatry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the Clifton T. Perkins Hospital Center. She is a diplomat of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

During FY 2004, Dr. Haine led a successful DOC-wide initiative to limit the use of sedating medications and to increase the use of newer, more effective medications, which are more consistent with the community standard of psychiatric practice. She also oversaw improvements in medical chart documentation and inter-staff communication about rationales for diagnostic impressions and treatment choices that were made in response to goals set by an independent peer audit by Prison Health Services in FY 2003. Finally, under Dr. Haine's direction, a different laboratory was chosen to perform urine drug testing for inmates. The new lab not only provides information on the presence of illicit substances in the urine, but also detects if the urine is abnormally dilute, which can indicate tampering, or increased fluid intake as an attempt to avoid detection.

## 1.4 The Patuxent Institution Board of Review

The Institutional Board of Review is Patuxent Institution's independent paroling authority. The Board of Review also annually reviews offenders' progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs, and may grant, deny, or revoke status to offenders in these programs. Additionally, it may find offenders ineligible for a treatment program, and may recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

In 1982, in response to changing needs within corrections, the legislature enacted a number of modifications in the Board of Review's authority. Specifically related to paroling offenders serving a life sentence, these modifications stated that the Board of Review can:

- Approve parole for an offender serving a life sentence if the offender's crime was committed prior to July 1, 1982;
- Recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence, but must have the Governor's approval if the offender's crime was committed after July 1, 1982, and on or before March 20, 1989; and,
- Recommend parole for an offender serving a life sentence but must have the approval of both the Governor and the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services if the offender's crime was committed after March 20, 1989.



Back Row L-R: John Wilt, Warden; Jasper Clay; Randall S. Nero, Ph.D., Director; Richard Craig, Ph.D.; Arthur (Bud) Marshall, Esquire. Front Row L-R: Maria Haine, M.D.; Mrs. Ruth Kalinowski, Dr. Betty Humphrey, Mrs. Carole Henley.

Offenders serving a life sentence may be considered for parole after completion of 15 years of the court-imposed sentence. Successful completion of two years of Work Release, a favorable clinical conference, and a recommendation from the RMT and the Board of Review are also required.

### Composition of the Board of Review

- The Director of Patuxent Institution
- Two Associate Directors
- The Warden
- Five members of the general public appointed by the Governor, at least one of whom is a member of a victim's right organization

Inmates serving a Split Life sentence may be eligible for parole consideration upon completion of fifty percent of the term imposed by the court. As in all cases of parole consideration, completion of two years of Work Release, a favorable case conference, and a recommendation from the RMT and the Board of Review is necessary.

The Board of Review can approve parole for offenders serving a Non-Life sentence if the offender's crime was committed on or before

March 20, 1989. If the crime was committed after March 20, 1989, the Board of Review can recommend parole but must have the approval of the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services. As well, subsequent to a revision and amendment to the law in March 1989, approval by seven of the nine Board of Review members is required for an offender to be granted any type of conditional release status, including day leaves, work/school release and parole.

## Chapter II

### FY 2004 Highlights

#### 2.1 *Patuxent EP/Youth Programs*

- The Patuxent Eligible Persons and Youth Programs maintained their full capacity of 170 offenders each during FY 2004.
- The Patuxent Institution for Women (PIW) Quilting Program has continued for the fifth year. Patuxent Institution's female offenders make quilts for local charities, under the guidance of volunteer, Ms. Inge Stocklin. On September 29, 2003, quilted blankets, Christmas stockings, dolls and pillows were displayed in the Patuxent Institution School auditorium. These items were donated to Villa Maria, a Catholic charity serving children and families in need. Former recipients include women at the House of Ruth, and infants with AIDS at a local hospital.
- A new module, Advanced Community Therapy (ACT) was implemented at PIW in July 2003. This module involves a weekly group in which the women on Fourth Level and Work Release can focus on relationship issues in their housing unit (the PIW Annex), and how these issues relate to their personal clinical issues.
- The Horticultural Therapy Program completed another successful year with seven male offenders completing the program. The program was specifically designed to meet the needs of incarcerated violent juvenile and youthful offenders who are waived as adults and who are incarcerated in a traditional, adult correctional facility. The program's three primary goals are to: 1) reduce substance abuse, alcohol abuse, and violence; 2) provide therapy and remediation services; and 3) teach vocational skills.



The "Gardening to Be Drug Free" component of the Horticultural Therapy Program provides educational materials, videotapes, and therapeutic sessions and materials on substance abuse issues and horticulture. This component is primarily therapeutic. The Master Gardener module is a twelve-month program which provides vocational skills training in horticulture to program participants. This program was originally offered to the graduates of the Gardening to Be Drug Free program. However, the program was re-designed this past year to incorporate the "Gardening To Be Drug Free" components with the Master Gardener components. Students participating in this full time program received more in-depth instruction in plant identification, propagation and landscaping. Master Gardeners, who volunteer through the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Services, lectured on topics such as soil, composting, vegetables, fruits, herbs, wildlife gardening, and landscape design.



In addition, the Horticulture Therapy students designed and built raised garden beds, which displayed their creativity based on the reduced space as a result of the kitchen construction and new fence perimeter.

- *Family Reunification Day* had proved very successful in FY 2003, and was expanded to two days, one for men and one for women, in FY 2004. This activity is designed to bring family members together to continue to build relationships. Activities such as this have value in maintaining family contact and enhancing inmate morale, which is another important aspect of the treatment program.

## **2.2    *Other Patuxent Activities/Efforts***

- Patuxent Institution continued its management of the RSAT program. The men's program, which provides services for a static capacity of 256 male inmates, is located at the Central Laundry Facility (CLF) in Sykesville, Maryland. The women's program, consisting of 24 dedicated beds for female offenders, is located at the PIW. The RSAT program is modeled after a modified therapeutic community and provides six months of treatment for inmates with severe substance abuse histories and who are approaching mandatory release. In FY 2004, RSAT provided services for 532 male and 37 female offenders, successfully discharging a total of 531 individuals.
- The Women's Intensive Treatment program (WIT) resumed operations at the end of its third year after being required to reduce and then suspend operations due to staff vacancies that could not be filled. Through individualized treatment-planning WIT targets criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual-diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems. It is a successor to the NIDA grant operated by Friends Research and Patuxent Institution, and is a joint effort between Patuxent Institution and the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women (MCI-W). Patuxent Institution coordinates hiring, training, and supervision of the clinical staff.
- The Intensive Treatment Program (ITP) at MTC began operations with its first cycle of Baltimore City inmates on September 2, 2003. Patuxent Institution staff provided consultation to Baltimore Substance Abuse Systems (BSAS), which funds the program, and to Gaudenzia, Inc., which operates it. ITP applies individualized treatment planning to criminality and psychological dysfunction, using a dual diagnosis approach to address substance abuse problems. The total number of inmates treated during the year was 95, and there are plans to increase the number of participants in the future.
- Patuxent Institution staff also provided consultation to the BSAS In-Reach program. In-Reach is a state of the art method to increase the effectiveness of prison drug treatment by helping the offender to apply treatment knowledge when released. It supplies heretofore-missing continuity of care because an inmate's counselor sees him/her weekly behind the walls until release, and then in community drug treatment post-release. By the end of FY 2004, 20 inmates receiving In-Reach services had been released, and an additional 26 were receiving pre-release In-Reach treatment.
- The Substance Abuse Transition Programs for men (SATP-M), and for women (SATP-W), six-week substance abuse treatment programs for technical parole

violators, began in March of 2004. SATP-M admitted 62 male violators and discharged 43 between March 24, 2004 and June 30, 2004.

- Patuxent staff competed in the Tug of War for the Special Olympics Charity event held at the Maryland House of Correction – Jessup. The team successfully captured the Third Place award at this worthwhile event.



Third Place was presented to the officers on Patuxent's Tug of War Team at the Special Olympics charity event.

- Courageous staff, Captain Keith Butler and Officer Charlotte Leach assisted in the delivery of a visitor's baby. The event took place at the Main Gatehouse.

Staff received a Commendation for delivering a visitor's baby at the Main Gate House. L-R: Assistant Warden Eggleston, Captain Keith Butler, Officer Charlotte Leach, and Director Nero.



- Congratulations to Patuxent Institution Correctional Officer Andrea Priester who was presented with the prestigious 2004 Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship Award at the American Correctional Association's 2004 Winter Conference in New Orleans. The six-year veteran has demonstrated superior attendance and a strong work ethic while pursuing a Bachelors of Art degree in Criminal Justice from the College of Sojourner-Douglas. Congratulations to Patuxent Institution Correctional Officer Andrea Priester who was presented with the prestigious 2004 Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship Award at the American Correctional Association's 2004 Winter Conference in New Orleans. The six-year veteran has demonstrated superior attendance and a strong work ethic while pursuing a Bachelors of Art degree in Criminal Justice from the



College of Sojourner-Douglas.

- It is with great pride and enthusiasm that Patuxent Institution names Lieutenant Angelica Stancil of its Third Shift Operations Division as the 2004 recipient of the Patuxent Institution's Annual James Madison Quinn Award and the MCAA Employee of the Year. Captain James Madison Quinn set a standard during his more than thirty-year career during which time he continued to maintain a consistent and excellent work record despite battling a terminal illness.



Lieutenant Stancil began her career at the Patuxent Institution on December 20, 1992. From the very beginning, she presented herself as a congenial, cooperative, and versatile individual.

In the year 2003, Lieutenant Stancil put her heart and soul into the collective effort to transform the Third Shift into a model that all would be proud. For the entire calendar year, Lieutenant Stancil did not miss a single day from work, displaying for all to see the consistency level that can be attained when one commits them self to a high standard.

### ***2.3 Education Programs***

- Patuxent's Education Department, through the Maryland State Department of Education, continued to deliver quality educational services during FY 2004. Over 450 students were enrolled in a variety of programs ranging from college work to basic adult education. The average full-time enrollment was 111 students. Sixty-eight students participated in the occupational program and 61 participated in the college program, an increase of 9% over the previous year.
- The highlight of FY 2004 was the awarding of seventy occupational certificates, a 100% increase over the previous year. These students completed programs in sheet metal; building trades and trades internship, which includes sheet metal, building trades, and plumbing.
- Literacy Life Skills certificates were awarded to 31 students. Forty GED diplomas were awarded, an increase of 14% over the previous year.
- Five students earned an Associate of Arts Degree for the successful completion of the Anne Arundel Community College program. Fourteen students also received Letters of Recognition in Applied Sociology.
- Mr. Edwin "Ed" Duke from the Education Department got an award for Distinguished Service -Postsecondary Instructor Edwin (Ed) Duke is the laboratory manager for Patuxent Institution's highly innovative online postsecondary training program -the first, and probably the only, online post-secondary occupational program in the United States in a maximum-security prison. Mr. Duke's persistence enabled the expansion of distance



learning to correctional populations that are typically denied access to most postsecondary educational opportunities. To implement the program, he assisted Anne Arundel Community College with registration, course development, proctoring and mentoring to make sure his students would succeed.

## ***2.4 Recreation, Religious & Volunteer Services***

- Administered through the Warden's Office, Patuxent's religious and volunteer programs had over 400 community volunteers in active service during FY 2004. More than 200 of these concerned individuals volunteered on a regular basis.
- The Institution's religious program is designed to meet the diverse composition of the inmate population. Committed volunteers aided nine faith communities within the Institution. In addition to ecumenical services, the religious program also offered corporate and individual study, workshops, and teaching videos.
- To help promote a sense of social responsibility, Patuxent Institution's volunteer activities and programs are designed to give inmates the opportunity to "give back." It is estimated that as many as 90% of the inmates housed at Patuxent Institution participated in some volunteer activity.
- Patuxent Institution's Reasoned Straight (males) and Women Reasoning About Problems (WRAP) programs are the oldest and most popular programs of their type in the Maryland Prison System. Patuxent offenders are specially trained to provide tours for at-risk youth to discourage young males and females from pursuing criminal paths. This year marks the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Reasoned Straight Program. During FY 2004 over 1000 at-risk youths participated in the programs.
- Volunteer Services coordinated an active self-help network within the Institution. In addition to the traditional self-help groups, Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), a Nicotine Anonymous group was established to assist inmates in adapting to the smoke-free policies of Patuxent.
- The Project Black College Survival Committee continued in its efforts to raise money for the Thurgood Marshall Scholarship Fund. In FY 2004, the inmates raised money through a Baltimore based production company which performed for the population. Patuxent continued to be the only institution in the country that raises money for this cause.
- Patuxent Institution's Volunteer Coordinator is the liaison between the administration and the inmate population represented by the Inmate Advisory Councils (IAC's). Members of the Youth, EP, and DOC populations meet monthly with the Director, the Associate Director of Treatment, the Warden and the Coordinator to discuss housing and other program issues of concern to the offender population. These IAC's foster open communications between the administration and the offender population to help alleviate any potential situations that might arise and to promote a harmonious environment in the facility.

## ***2.4 Coordination of Mental Health Services***

- Located within Patuxent Institution, the Mental Health Unit (MHU) provides direction and support for a comprehensive mental health program for the more than 27,000 inmates incarcerated in the State of Maryland. There are approximately 3,500 inmates who are diagnosed with a DSM-IV diagnosis, and approximately 5% of these inmates suffer from a mental illness serious enough to significantly impair their ability to function in general population. The goals of the Mental Health Unit are to provide services to this population that assist them in regaining stability, and to provide services to the rest of the inmate population using “Best Practice” standards.
- The Mental Health Transition Unit (MHTU) had an average daily population of 30 offenders. There were 46 admissions and 40 discharges during FY 2004.
- As a recipient of Byrne Grant funds, the MHTU was enhanced by the acquisition of a Case Worker Specialist. Grant funds also allowed the purchase of additional psychological assessment tools and educational books. MHTU staff, in conjunction with the Education Department, held a job readiness workshop for inmates, designed to facilitate participation in the “Prison to Work” program.
- During FY 2004, The MHTU provided cognitive-behavioral therapeutic programming using the “Thinking For a Change” curriculum.
- The MHTU remained in partnership with the Baltimore Mental Health System in order to provide targeted case management services to offenders upon release.
- MHTU program staff continued to conduct mental health education modules to newly hired parole agents.
- The Step-Down Unit continues to receive inmates from the Mental Health Unit. The unit admitted 23 inmates during this year and averaged a daily population of 30 inmates. They discharged a total of 16 inmates to the general population.

## ***2.5 Correctional Mental Health Center-Jessup (CMHC-J) & Related Units***

- CMHC-J had a total of 171 admissions during the past fiscal year (July 1, 2003, to June 30, 2004). This seems to be a steady trend with a similar number of admissions during the previous fiscal year. During this same time period there were also 162 discharges, which is also similar to the rate of the previous year. For this past fiscal year, the mean admission rate was approximately 14 per month with discharge numbers being similar.
- This is the second full fiscal year with the new Team Management approach. The psychology staff remains actively involved in helping to select inmate representatives from each tier and facilitating the information flow between the inmates and custody staff.



- During this fiscal year, the medical contractor, Prison Health Services, implemented data collection related to mental health diagnoses and medication compliance. With these data, CMHC-J staff was able to account for the number of specific diagnostic categories treated at CMHC-J, and was also able to track the progress of inmates on various psychotropic medications. This information has helped to improve the efficacy of treatment at CMHC-J, and improvement in this regard is expected to continue as a result of this data management project.

## **2.6     *The Regimented Offender Treatment Center (ROTC)***

- In March 2004, the Regimented Offender Treatment Center for Men (ROTC-M) and for Women (ROTC-W) increased from its prior length of six weeks to its current length of four months. The increase in program length was in keeping with national experts who agree that clinical effectiveness is correlated with length of time in treatment.
- The ROTC clinical protocol of structured, cognitive-behavioral modules focused on specific deficits was also revised. The core curriculum currently consists of Relapse Prevention, Thinking for a Change, Anger Management, Victim Impact, and Transition Planning.
- The ROTC population is distinguished from the RSAT population in that ROTC targets inmates with moderate substance abuse problems and more serious criminal sentiments, while RSAT targets inmates with more serious substance abuse problems and moderate criminal sentiments.
- ROTC-M will have a total of 100 beds after renovations are completed in the Patuxent Institution housing unit dedicated to this program. ROTC-W has a twenty-four-bed tier at the Patuxent Institution for Women. Cycles of up to twenty-five men and six women are admitted monthly.
- In FY 2004, ROTC-M admitted 414 men and discharged 447. During the same period, ROTC-W admitted 100 women and discharged 108.

## **2.7     *DOC Case Management***

- In FY 2004, the Patuxent Institution DOC Case Management Office received 231 inmates for the Patuxent EP and Youthful Offender Programs, releasing five of these and transferring 206.
- One hundred and eighty-six inmates were received for the combined CMHC-J and Maryland Transitional Offenders Program (MTOP) populations. Twenty-nine were released and 147 were transferred.
- Five Hundred and seventy-eight inmates were received for the ROTC-M program. Three hundred and forty-one were released, and 277 were transferred.
- The office processed a total of 152 female offenders for the ROTC-W and RSAT-W programs. Thirty-eight were released and 78 were transferred.

## 2.8 Capital Construction

- FY 2004 saw the continuation of several construction projects that began in FY 2003. These included a new perimeter road and high-security perimeter fence, a new pedestrian gatehouse that also houses locker facilities for both male and female custody staff, a separate vehicular entrance for vendor deliveries, new surveillance towers, and expanded parking facilities for staff and visitors. Construction was also started on a new institutional kitchen and renovations began on the treatment area for ROTC offenders.



Out with the old ...



In with the new...



New ceiling in Inmate Dining Hall



New Kitchen

## Chapter III OPERATING COSTS AND STAFFING

### 3.1 *Operating Costs*

The cost of operating Patuxent Institution for FY 2004 totaled \$30,581,945 and is itemized in Table 3a below. This figure represents a decrease of \$2,562,980, or 8% over fiscal year 2003. The per capita cost figure of \$35,436 (based on 878 offenders) represents a 7% decrease compared to FY 2003.

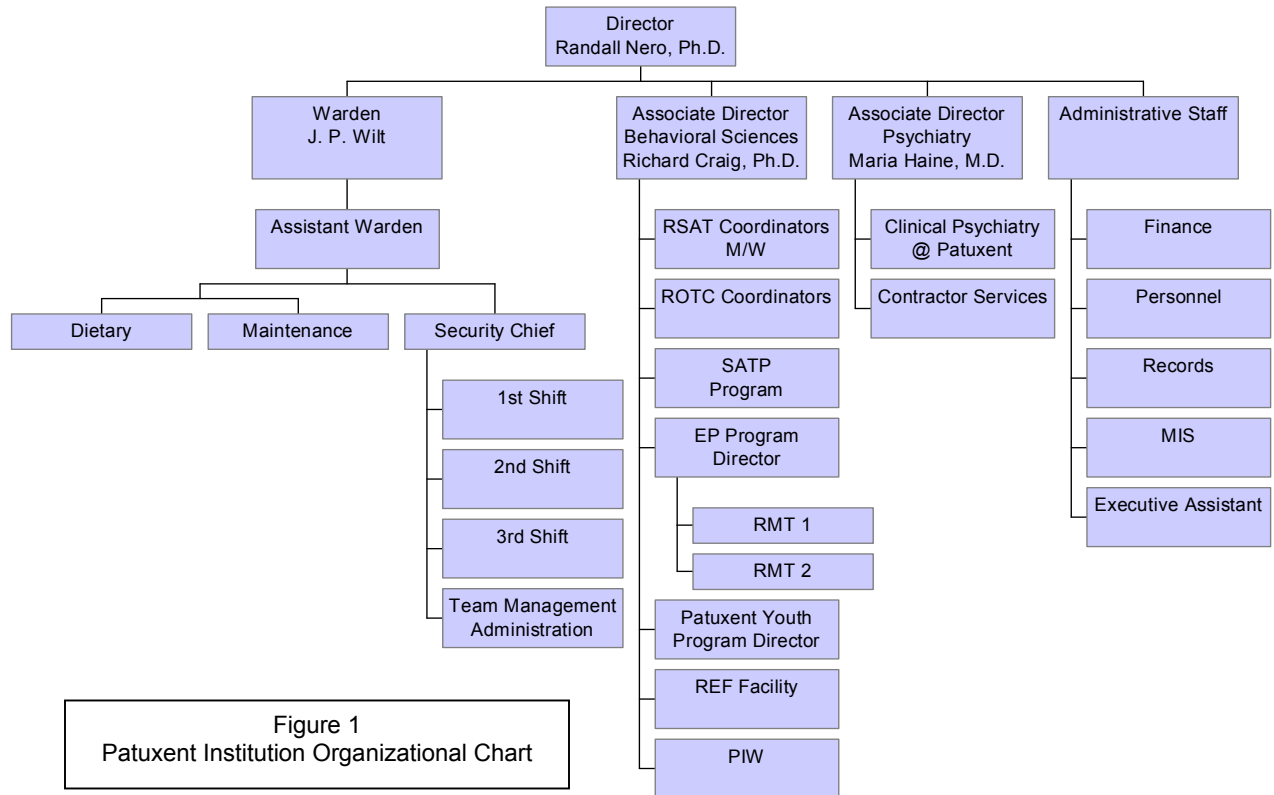
TABLE 3a OPERATING COST--FY 2004				
	GENERAL FUNDS	SPECIAL FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES:				
General Administration	\$1,966,738			<b>\$1,966,738</b>
Custodial Care	\$19,276,200	\$351,913		<b>\$19,628,113</b>
Dietary Services	\$1,600,721			<b>\$1,600,721</b>
Plant Operations/Maintenance	\$2,742,352			<b>\$2,742,352</b>
Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment Services*	\$4,330,512	\$7,200		<b>\$4,337,713</b>
Recreation/Religious Services		\$19,385		<b>\$19,385</b>
Outpatient Services (Re-Entry Facility)	\$253,038	\$33,886		<b>\$286,924</b>
TOTAL OPERATING COST:	\$30,169,561	\$412,384	\$0	<b>\$30,581,945</b>
PER CAPITA COST:				<b>\$35,436</b>

\*Treatment personnel costs apply to only 340 of the Average Daily Population.

The above figures do not include education expenditures or expenditures related to the RSAT, MHTU, WIT, and SATP programs overseen by Patuxent Institution. The educational services are funded through the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). Expenditures related to RSAT, MHTU, and SATP are funded through a U.S Department of Justice grant for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners. WIT is funded through MCI-W. Costs for the inmate medical contract are included under Diagnostic/Classification/Treatment services.

### 3.2 Staffing

The *Patuxent Institution Organizational Chart: FY 2004* (Figure 1) illustrates Patuxent Institution's organizational structure. There were 490.5 positions authorized in FY 2004 of which 372 or 75.8% were allocated to custody. Staff allocations to other departments and services also showed little fluctuation when compared to previous years.



The true complexity and diversity of Patuxent Institution is even greater than portrayed by this organizational chart. Within its compound, the Institution houses the Mental Health, Transitional and Step-Down mental health units, ROTC, and temporary housing units that serve the Division of Correction, in addition to the Eligible Persons and Youth Program services for both men and women. As well, Patuxent oversees clinical operations for two programs located off-site at other facilities. These include the 256-bed RSAT program for male offenders located at the Central Laundry Facility in Sykesville, Maryland and the 56-bed WIT program housed within the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women. FY 2004 saw significant improvement in the recruitment and retention of custody staff.

As illustrated in Table 3b, the vacancy rate for custody officers in the early months of the year was higher than that of 2003. However, as the year progressed, aggressive recruitment efforts dramatically decreased the number of unfilled positions. Since May, there has been a slight increase in vacancies, but on balance, staff retention has been much improved.

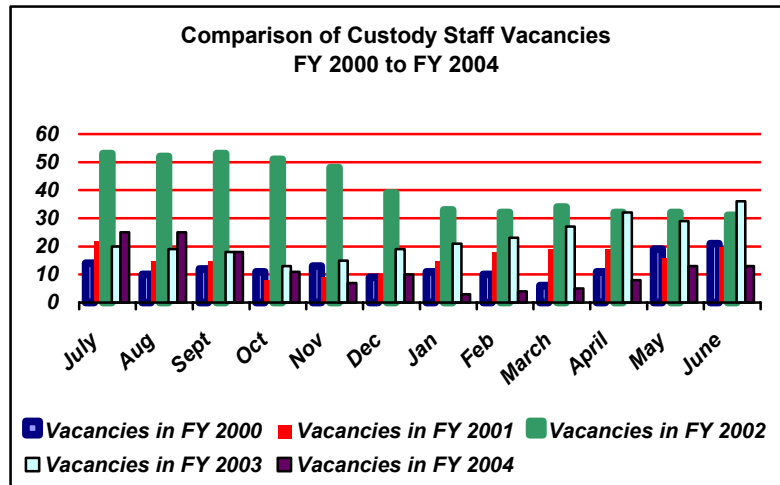


Table 3b

### 3.3 Staff Training & Development

Patuxent Institution has a mandate for all staff that has custody and control of inmates to complete a minimum of 18 hours of Maryland Correctional Training Commission approved in-service training per year. During FY 2004, Patuxent Institution delivered over 16,400 hours of training. Courses completed by custody staff included:

- Firearms Training
- Use of Lethal and Non-lethal Force
- Officer Survival
- Dealing with Challenging Colleagues
- Effective Communications
- Sexual Harassment
- Airborne and Blood Borne Pathogens
- CPR

The clinical staff received training in various treatment modules such as:

- Airborne and Blood Borne Pathogens
- CPR
- Addiction Awareness
- Principles of Group Therapy
- Professional Ethics
- Assessment of Violence Risk



Field Training Officers



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **OFFENDERS EVALUATED FOR TREATMENT IN FY 2004**

#### ***4.1 Patuxent Institution Eligibility Criteria***

Title 4 (§ 4-101) Correctional Services Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland stipulates the criteria for admission to Patuxent Institution's Eligible Persons Program. To be admitted, an inmate must:

- have been convicted of a crime and is serving a sentence of imprisonment with at least three years remaining on that sentence;
- have an intellectual impairment or emotional unbalance;
- be likely to respond favorably to the programs and services provided at Patuxent Institution; and
- be better able to respond to remediation through Patuxent Institution's programs and services than by other incarceration.

Also, individuals may not be found eligible if they are:

- serving two or more life sentences;
- serving one or more life sentences in which a jury found one or more aggravating circumstances existed; or
- convicted of first degree murder, first degree rape, or first degree sexual offense unless at the time of sentencing the judge recommends a referral to Patuxent for evaluation.

The core eligibility requirements for the Patuxent Institution Youth Program, as articulated in Title 4, are similar to the EP Program. However, in addition, inmates may be considered eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program only if they:

- are under the age of 21 years at the time of sentencing;
- have been referred by the court at the time of sentencing;
- have received a sentence of at least three years; and,
- are amenable to treatment in the program.

In order to determine eligibility for admission to Patuxent programs, an inmate is transferred to the Institution and an extensive 6-month evaluation process commences. The evaluation team consists of at least one psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a social worker, and the process involves a thorough review of the offender's social, physical, and mental status. Based on the team's findings, a recommendation is made whether or not the individual is eligible for the referred treatment program (EP or Patuxent Youth Program). Offenders found eligible for the Program remain at Patuxent Institution for treatment. Those found ineligible are returned to the custody of the Division of Correction.

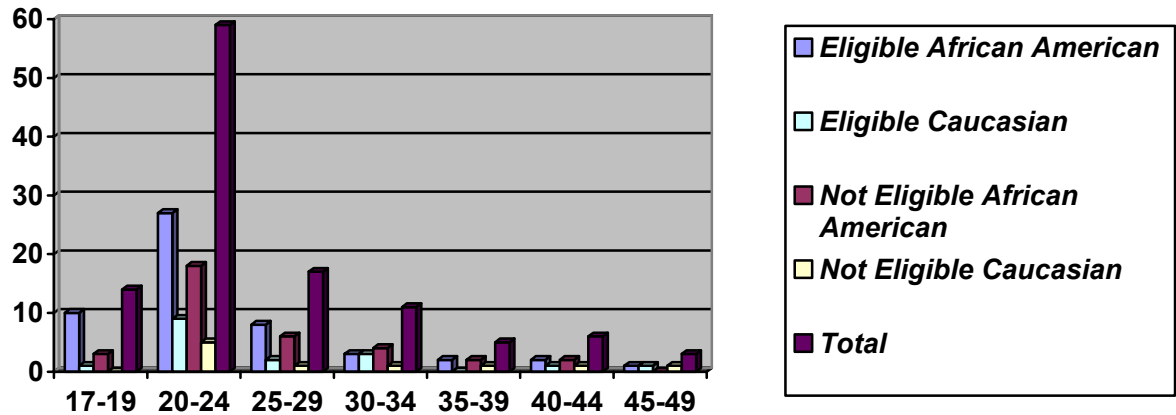
#### ***4.2 Demographics***

During FY 2004, 115 offenders were evaluated for the Youth and EP programs at Patuxent Institution. Seventy offenders were found eligible for the programs and 45 were

found not to be eligible. Table 4a provides insight into the characteristics of the inmates evaluated for the EP and Youth Programs.

Table 4a

***Race and Admission Age Group of Offenders Evaluated in FY 2004***



Eighty-eight of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were African-American. This represented 76% of the candidate pool. Twenty-eight, or 35%, were found eligible for the EP Program, and 17, or 22%, of those were found not eligible, were African-American.

- Twenty-five, or 32%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program, and 18, or 23%, of those found not eligible, were African-American.
- Twenty-seven of the offenders evaluated for the Youth and EP Programs were Caucasian. This represented 23% of the candidate pool. Eleven, or 40%, of those found eligible for the EP Program and 6, or 22%, of those found not eligible were Caucasian.
- Six, or 22%, of those found eligible for the Patuxent Youth Program and 4, or 14%, of those found not eligible were Caucasian.
- Eleven offenders were not evaluated due to requesting to be removed from the evaluation process (7) or were found to be a non-eligible youth prior to evaluation (4).

Table 4b

- ✓ 60.9% Eligible (N=70)
  - EP males – 27
  - Youth males – 30
  - EP females – 12
  - Youth females – 1
- ✓ 39.1% Not Eligible (N=45)
  - EP males – 18
  - Youth males – 20
  - EP females – 5
  - Youth females – 2

### 4.3 Offense Characteristics

An overview of the offense characteristics of offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution's programs is presented in Table 4c through Table 4i. These tables examine three key variables related to offense characteristics:

- Summary of the most serious offense committed by offenders evaluated for Patuxent Institution (table 4c);
- The length of sentence imposed by the court system (table 4d);
- The length of sentence for female offenders (table 4e) and male offenders (table 4f);
- Life sentences of evaluated offenders (table 4g); and,
- A tally of the county or city in which the conviction occurred (table 4h).

Table 4c

Offense Groups of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2004				
GROUP	OFFENSE	ELIGIBLE N=70	NOT ELIGIBLE N=45	TOTAL N=115
EP	Homicide	15	9	24
	Possession	2	2	4
	Robbery	8	6	14
	Sexual Assault	6	1	7
	Kidnapping	0	1	1
	Assault	4	1	5
	Burglary	1	1	2
	Other	1	0	1
	Arson	0	1	1
	Drugs - other	0	1	1
	Child Abuse	2	0	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>62</b>
YOUTH	Homicide	11	8	19
	Robbery	9	8	17
	Sexual Assault	3	1	4
	Kidnapping	1	0	1
	Assault	6	3	9
	Larceny	0	1	1
	Other	1	0	1
	Auto Theft	0	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>53</b>

The sentence length data is reported in Table 4d. As in recent years, a preponderance of the inmates evaluated by, and accepted into, the Patuxent programs have a sentence length of 15 years or less.

Table 4d  
Sentence Length of Evaluated Offenders During FY 2004

	SENTENCE LENGTH GROUP	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	7	5	12
	11-15 years	12	1	13
	16-20 years	12	5	17
	21-25 years	4	4	8
	26-30 years	3	3	6
	31-35 years	0	1	1
	41-45 years	1	1	2
	46-50 years	0	2	2
	51+ years	0	1	1
	Total	39	23	62
Youth	5-10 years	12	6	18
	11-15 years	9	6	15
	16-20 years	4	1	5
	21-25 years	5	2	7
	26-30 years	0	3	3
	31-35 years	1	2	3
	46-50 years	0	2	2
	Total	31	22	53

Table 4e and Table 4f are a breakdown of sentence length for the evaluated females and males respectively.

Table 4e

Evaluated Females During FY 2004				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	5	2	7
	11-15 years	5	0	5
	16-20 years	2	2	4
	21-25 years	0	1	1
	Total	12	5	17
YOUTH	5-10 years	1	1	2
	11-15 years	0	1	1
	Total	1	2	3

Table 4f

Evaluated Males During FY 2004				
		ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL
EP	5-10 years	2	3	5
	11-15 years	7	1	8
	16-20 years	10	3	13
	21-25 years	4	3	7
	26-30 years	3	3	6
	31-35 years		1	1
	41-45 years	1	1	2
	46-50 years		2	2
	51+ years		1	1
	Total	27	18	45
YOUTH	5-10 years	11	5	16
	11-15 years	9	5	14
	16-20 years	4	1	5
	21-25 years	5	2	7
	26-30 years		3	3
	31-35 years	1	2	3
	46-50 years		2	2
	Total	30	20	50

The number of EP and Youth serving sentences of 15 years or less has remained constant since FY 2001 at about 38%; however, the number of inmates serving life sentences has continued to drop.

As Table 4g shows, the number of inmates with Life or Split Life sentences evaluated in FY 2004 by Patuxent's programs represented less than 7% of the candidate pool. This is a reduction of one percent from FY 2003.

Table 4g

Life Sentences for Evaluated Offenders During FY 2004				
		None Life Sentence	Split Life Sentence	Total
EP	Eligible	37	2	39
	Not Eligible	22	1	23
	Total	59	3	62
Youth	Eligible	29	2	31
	Not Eligible	19	3	22
	Total	48	5	53



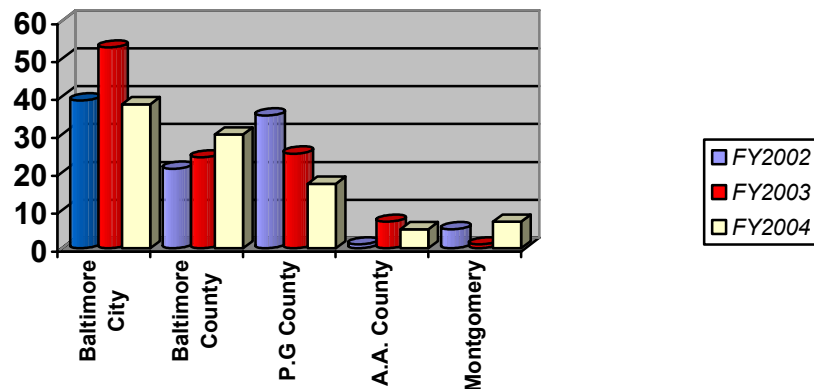
Baltimore City continues to be the most frequent source of referral followed by Baltimore County and Prince George's County as indicated in Table 4h.

Table 4h

COUNTY OF CONVICTION OF EVALUATED OFFENDERS IN FY 2004				
COUNTY OF CONVICTION	ELIGIBLE	NOT ELIGIBLE	TOTAL	PERCENT
ANNE ARUNDEL	3	2	5	4.3
BALTIMORE CITY	27	11	38	33.0
BALTIMORE	16	14	30	26.0
CAROLINE	2	0	2	1.8
CECIL	1	0	1	.9
CHARLES	2	2	4	3.4
DORCHESTER	1	0	1	.9
HARFORD	2	0	2	1.8
HOWARD	2	0	2	1.8
MONTGOMERY	2	5	7	6.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	9	8	17	14.7
ST. MARY'S	0	1	1	.9
WASHINGTON	0	1	1	.9
WICOMICO	2	0	2	1.8
WORCESTER	0	1	1	.9
WASHINGTON, D.C.	1	0	1	.9
TOTAL	70	45	115	100.0

Table 4i indicates a decrease in referrals from Baltimore City, Prince George's County and Montgomery County. However, Baltimore County's referral increased by 80% and Montgomery County's increased by 78%.

**Table 4i: FY 02 - 04 Referral Sources**



## CHAPTER V

### PATUXENT POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

#### 5.1 *Demographics of Total Population*

An analysis of the demographics of the total Patuxent Program population for FY 2004 is contained in tables 5a-5f. The total population of the Patuxent Program refers to all of the offenders who were housed at Patuxent Institution in either the diagnostic or treatment phase of the Eligible Persons and Patuxent Youth programs during FY 2004, which amounted to 560 inmates. However, 126 offenders left these programs due to a mandatory release, expiration of their sentence, being court released, signing out of the program, or as a result of being found non-eligible.

- The gender distribution of the Patuxent Programs has remained virtually unchanged for at least 4 years.
- The offenders affiliated with the Patuxent Programs were predominantly males (83.4%).
- The Youth Program continues to be overwhelmingly male.
- Seventy-three and eight tenths percent of inmates in the Patuxent programs were African American, while 26.2% were Caucasian.
- In the Youth Program, 85.5% of the participants were African American, and 14.5% were Caucasian.

**Racial Characteristics of Patuxent Population 6/30/04**

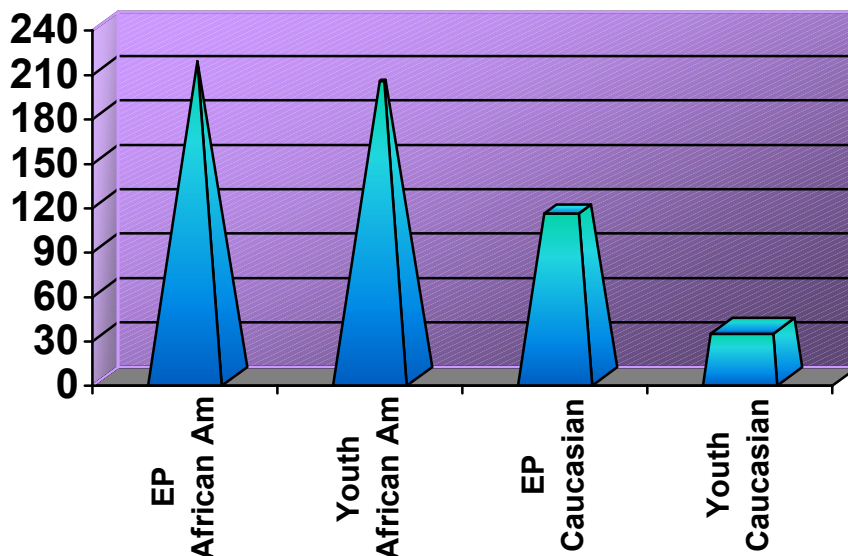
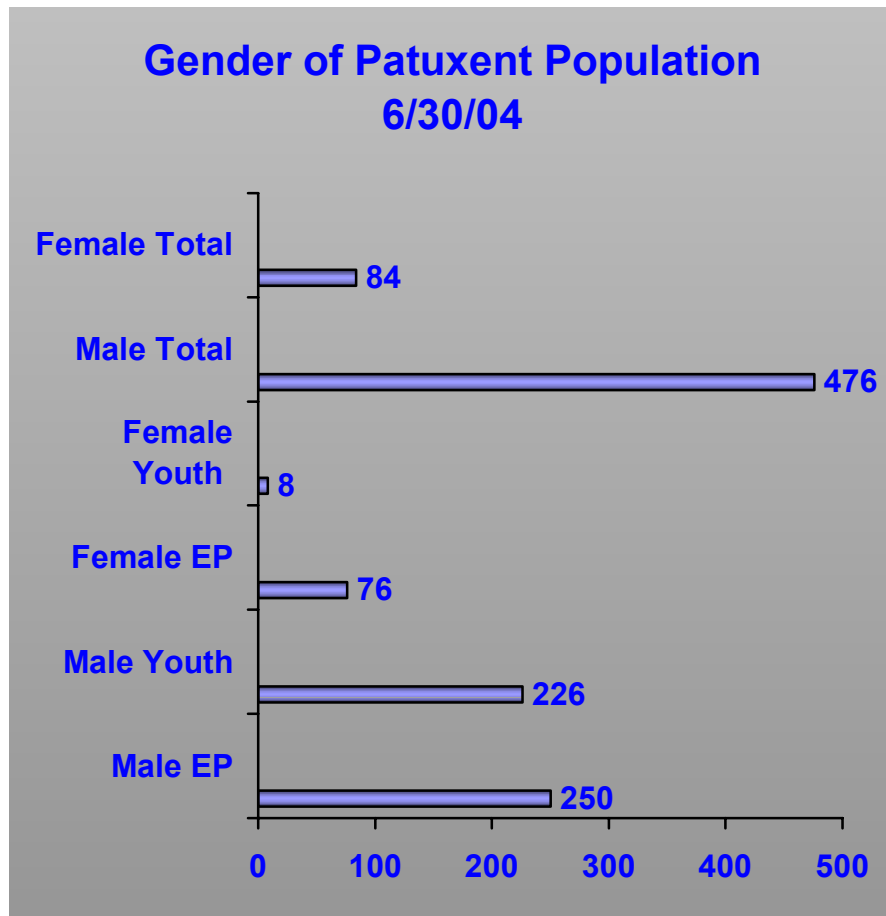


Table 5a

Table 5b



Gardens designed by Master Gardener Students

## 5.2 Offense Characteristics of the EP & Youth Populations at the End of the Fiscal Year

The offense characteristics of the current EP and Youth populations are presented in Table 5c. As in prior years, the data indicates that a majority of offenders served by the Patuxent Institution programs are incarcerated for serious offenses. The offense categories accounting for the largest numbers of offenders include homicide, assault, sexual assault and robbery.

Table 5c  
Offense Group of Patuxent Institution Offenders  
At the End of FY 2004

<i>Diagnostic</i> N=50			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	13	8	21
Possession	2	0	2
Robbery	5	7	12
Sexual Assault	5	3	8
Assault	1	2	3
Burglary	1	0	1
Auto Theft	0	2	2
Child Abuse	1	0	1
Totals	28	22	50

<i>Eligible</i> N=384			
Offense Group	EP	Youth	Total
Homicide	106	81	187
Possession	11	0	11
Robbery	40	29	69
Sexual Assault	20	4	24
Kidnapping	1	1	2
Assault	29	37	66
Other Violent	2	2	4
Burglary	6	1	7
Larceny	2	0	2
Other Property	2	2	4
Distribution	5	0	5
Child Abuse	3	0	3
Totals	227	157	384

## 5.3 Length of Sentence

Table 5d summarizes the data on the sentence length, in years, of the current treatment population. The data reflects that 37.8% the combined census of the EP and Youth programs with eligible status are serving sentences of 15 years or less. This is a decrease of .5% from the previous year. The Diagnostic offenders serving sentences of fifteen years or less represent 68% of the diagnostic population, an increase of 22.7%.

Table 5d

Sentence Length In Years Of the FY 2004 Patuxent Program Population				
		EP N=255	Youth N=179	Total N=434
<b>Diagnostic</b>	5-10 years	9	13	22
	11-15 years	6	6	12
	16-20 years	7	0	7
	21-25 years	1	1	2
	26-30 years	3	1	4
	31-35 years	1	1	2
	36-40 years	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	28	22	50
<b>Eligible</b>	5-10 years	27	33	60
	11-15 years	45	40	85
	16-20 years	38	25	63
	21-25 years	32	17	49
	26-30 years	32	19	51
	31-35 years	5	6	11
	36-40 years	10	7	17
	41-45 years	7	2	9
	46-50 years	7	3	10
	51+ years	2	4	6
	Life	22	1	23
	<b>Total</b>	227	157	384

There was a slight increase (1.2%) in the number of inmates serving Life sentences participating in the Patuxent Programs (N=434) in this fiscal year when compared to FY 2003. In FY 2004 the Institution housed 59 offenders serving life (13.6%) compared to a population of 54 (12.4%) offenders in the previous year. Of these 59 individuals, 28 are serving Split Life sentences.

Life Sentence Type of Offenders				
		EP N=255	Youth N=179	Total N=434
<b>Males</b>				
	Non-Life	165	159	324
	Split Life	10	14	24
	Life	22	1	23
<b>Total Males</b>		<b>197</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>371</b>
<b>Females</b>				
	Non-Life	54	4	58
	Split Life	4	1	5
	Life	0	0	0
<b>Total Females</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>63</b>

#### 5.4 County of Conviction



The Patuxent Institution's inmate distribution based on County of Conviction has remained virtually unchanged when compared to the figures in FY 2003.

- As in the prior year the vast majority of offenders (33.2%) entering treatment at Patuxent Institution (28.3% EP and 40.5% Youth) were convicted in Baltimore City.
- The second and third most frequent counties of conviction are Prince George's County (24%) and Baltimore County (17.9%) respectively.
- A total of 75.1% of the crimes committed by inmates housed within the Patuxent Institution occurred in Baltimore City, Prince George's County, and Baltimore County.

County of Conviction	EP N=255	Youth N=179	Total N=434	Percentage
ALLEGANY	2	0	2	.5
ANNE ARUNDEL	10	1	11	2.5
BALTIMORE CITY	72	82	154	35.4
BALTIMORE	52	25	77	17.7
CALVERT	3	1	4	.9
CAROLINE	4	2	6	1.3
CARROLL	2	2	4	.9
CECIL	1	2	3	.7
CHARLES	8	5	13	3.
DORCHESTER	2	0	2	.5
FREDERICK	2	0	2	.5
HARFORD	7	3	10	2.3
HOWARD	5	0	5	1.2
MONTGOMERY	12	8	20	4.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	52	48	100	23.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	2	0	2	.5
ST MARY'S	5	0	5	1.2
WASHINGTON	6	0	6	1.4
WICOMICO	5	0	5	1.2
WORCESTER	2	0	2	.5
WASHINGTON, D.C.	1	0	1	.2
Total	255	179	434	100

## CHAPTER VI

# PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW SUMMARY

## 6.1 *The Workings of the Board of Review*

The Institutional Board of Review, in its current form, was established in 1977 when the EP program was initiated, and it remains a unique component of Patuxent Institution. The Board of Review reviews the status of inmates receiving treatment in the Patuxent Program on at least an annual basis, and is invested with the authority to:

- Grant, deny, or revoke the conditional release status of offenders in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs. The types of conditional release status include accompanied day-leaves, work/school release or parole to the community;
- Find an offender ineligible for a treatment program; and,
- Recommend that the sentencing court release an offender from the remainder of a sentence.

**The Board of Review, in exercising its duties, may:**

- **Grant an inmate status;**
- **Revoke an inmate's status including parole;**
- **Find an inmate ineligible to continue in the EP and Youth Programs.**

During an inmate's annual review, progress in the program is reviewed based on the inmate's records, adjustment history, input from members of the RMT and direct discussion with the offender. A voting process determines actions taken by the Board of Review. A vote granting conditional release status to an inmate requires the approval of 7 out of 9 members of the Board of Review.

## 6.2 *Board of Review Activity Summary*

Four hundred and fifteen cases appeared before the Board of Review in FY 2004 (see tables 6a and 6b), or approximately 35 cases per month. The majority of these cases, 88.4%, involved annual reviews of inmate progress in the EP and Patuxent Youth Programs.

Table 6a

BOARD OF REVIEW ANNUAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2004	
ANNUAL REVIEWS	N=367
No Change	346
Reviewed Eligibility	18
Non Eligible Person	7
No Change	2
Other	2
Changed Supervision	7
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves	2
Granted	1
Denied	1
Requested Work Release	1
Granted	1

Table 6b

BOARD OF REVIEW SPECIAL REVIEWS DURING FY 2004	
SPECIAL REVIEWS	N=48
Reviewed Eligibility	22
No Change	5
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Work Release	2
Revoked Work Release	2
Probation	4
Non Eligible Person	6
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Accompanied Day Leaves	1
Non Eligible Person and Revoked Community Parole	1
Deferred Decision	1
Requested Accompanied Day Leaves	13
Granted	11
Denied	2
Requested Work Release	11
Granted	11
Request Community Parole	2
Granted	2

### 6.3 Grants of Status

The Board of Review may grant the following types of conditional release status:

- Accompanied Day Leaves;
- Work/School Release; or
- Parole to the community.

The Board of Review closely monitors the activities of offenders granted the status. In FY 2004, The Board of Review made 509 administrative decisions regarding offenders. These decisions included requests regarding their employment, finances, education and travel. Four hundred forty-one (86.6%) of the decisions were in response to requests by male offenders and 68 (13.4%) were in response to requests by female offenders.

The Institutional Board of Review reviewed 63 status cases (table 6c). These 63 cases consisted of 26 requests of conditional release status involving 17 offenders. The number and type of status granted are presented in Table 6d *FY 2004 Grants of Status*, below. In addition, the Board of Review held one parole revocation hearing, Work Release special hearing, and reviewed the status of 32 eligible persons.

Table 6c Summary of Status Reviews	
Status Requests	26
Parole Revocation Hearings	1
Work Release Special Hearings	4
Reviews of Eligible Person Status	32
Requests for Complete Release	0

Table 6d FY 2004 Grants of Status	
Type of Status Granted	# Of Granted Status
Accompanied Day Leaves	13
Work Release	11
Parole To Community	2
Total	26

Patuxent Institution maintains direct supervision of its offenders who are granted status; however, the Board of Review may, under special circumstances, recommend that a parolee be transferred to another State under an Interstate Corrections Compact (ICC) transfer. No offenders requested an ICC transfer in FY 2004.

An offender who has been on community parole successfully for at least three years, may request the Board of Review to recommend to the sentencing court that the offender be released from the remainder of his or her sentence. The Board of Review did not recommend any offenders to the court for Complete Release in FY 2004.

#### **6.4 Revocations of Status**

Patuxent Institution maintains close supervision of inmates in its conditional release programs, and the Board of Review has the authority to revoke any type of conditional status. During FY 2004, The Board of Review revoked the Accompanied Day Leave status of one offender, and the Work Release status of four others.

In cases in which an offender is believed to have violated a term or condition of a parole contract, a preliminary parole revocation hearing is held at the Institution before a Hearing Officer. If the Hearing Officer finds probable cause that the offender did violate a term or condition of the parole contract, the offender is held at the Institution pending a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review.

During FY 2004, one preliminary parole revocation hearing was held, and the offender concerned was retained at the Institution for a formal revocation hearing before the Board of Review. This revocation hearing involved a male Eligible Person, whose Community Parole status was ultimately revoked, and whose eligibility was also rescinded.

### ***6.5 Community Re-Entry Facility***

The Community Re-Entry Facility (REF) is managed by an RMT that provides services, treatment, and supervision to work/school release offenders and parolees who reside at the facility and to parolees who live independently in the community.

This team provides a wide range of services to the inmates and parolees it supervises. These services include individualized therapy, weekly status supervision meetings, group therapy, and assistance in finding jobs. Offenders are strictly monitored for use of illicit drugs or alcohol.

As the offender progresses through the various stages of the pre-release and parole program, each individual is expected to demonstrate an increased level of personal responsibility with decreasing reliance on external support. When the RMT recommends an inmate for community parole, the REF is confident that the inmate has mastered social skills adequate for crime-free, productive community living

Re-Entry Facility  
In  
Baltimore  
City



## CHAPTER VII

### DISCHARGES FROM PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S AUTHORITY

During the course of FY 2004, 126 offenders were completely discharged from Patuxent Institution. Table 7a lists the discharge reason and gender of offenders discharged in FY 2004.

Table 7a: Reason for Leaving Patuxent Institution			
	Male N=105	Female N=21	Total N=126
Board of Review	11	1	12
Court Release	3	1	4
Deceased	1	0	1
Mandatory Release <sup>4</sup>	5	1	6
Office of the Director	44	2	46
Released Before Staffing <sup>5</sup>	0	1	1
Second Genesis	1	0	1
Staff Evaluation	18	6	24
Voluntarily Opted Out	22	9	31
Total Discharged	105	21	126

- The most frequent reason for discharge during FY 2004 was comprised of youthful offenders (46, or 37% of the inmates who left Patuxent) whose discharge was approved by the Institution's Director.
- Thirty-one offenders voluntarily signed out of the EP Program (25% of the total offenders who left Patuxent Institution).
- Twenty-four or 19% of the offenders were found ineligible during the diagnostic evaluation. This number includes three youthful offenders who were recommended to the Director for release from the program.
- The Board of Review may also determine that an individual is no longer eligible to participate in the treatment program. An offender may be found no longer eligible for reasons such as violating institutional rules, inadequate progress in the program, or being found to be unlikely to respond favorably to treatment at the Institution. Twelve inmates, or 9% of the discharges, resulted from a finding of ineligibility by the Board of Review.

<sup>4</sup> One offender opted to transfer to Parole and Probation for the remainder of his sentence.

<sup>5</sup> One inmate was discharged from the Program prior to formal staffing because the court reduced the sentence length.



## CHAPTER VIII PAROLE OUTCOMES

As of June 30, 2003, a total of 32 individuals (28 males and 4 females) under the authority of Patuxent Institution were on Community Parole. As a representative picture of individuals on Community Parole, the data that follows examines offenders paroled by the Institution for the **first** time from FY 1995 through FY 2003. The parameters applied to assess parole outcome include re-arrest, reconviction and/or re-incarceration. In addition, Patuxent Institution evaluates parole revocations, that is, the number of parolees revoked by the Board of Review for violation of a technical aspect of their parole contract or for a major violation, such as a new offense.

### 8.1 Offense Characteristics of Parolees

Table 8a  
***MOST SERIOUS ORIGINAL OFFENSE  
OF FY 1995 to FY 2004 PAROLEES***

Between FY 1995 and FY 2004, a total of 27 offenders were granted parole status to the community. All of these offenders had participated in the EP Program. Data presented in Table 8a, *Most Serious Original Offense of FY 1995 - FY 2004 Parolees*, provides a breakdown of the offense characteristics of these 27 individuals.

TYPE OF OFFENSE	#	%
<b>VIOLENT OFFENSES</b>		
Homicide	11	40.8
Sexual Assault <sup>6</sup>	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0
Robbery	3	11.1
Assault <sup>7</sup>	3	11.1
Other Violent <sup>8</sup>	3	11.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>74.1</b>
<b>PROPERTY OFFENSES</b>		
Burglary	4	14.8
Larceny	0	0
Other Property <sup>9</sup>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>DRUG OFFENSES</b>		
Possession <sup>10</sup>	2	7.4
Distribution	1	3.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>PUBLIC-ORDER OFFENSES</b>		
Probation Violation <sup>11</sup>	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>3</sup> Sexual Assault includes rape (1st and 2nd degree) and attempted rape; sexual offense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree); and incest and child abuse.

<sup>4</sup> Assault includes battery and assault with intent to murder, rape, or maim.

<sup>5</sup> Other Violent includes conspiracy to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

<sup>6</sup> Other Property includes conspiracy to murder, attempted murder, and accessory to murder; malicious wounding; attempted robbery with a deadly weapon; and handgun violations/carrying a deadly weapon.

<sup>7</sup> Possession includes possession with intent to distribute.

<sup>8</sup> Public Order Offenses include probation violations.

## 8.2 Parole Revocations

A Parolee is returned to the Institution whenever the Re-Entry Facility (REF) staff has reason to believe that the parolee has violated condition(s) of his/her parole contract or has violated a State, Federal, or municipal law. Within 72 hours the parolee is brought before a Hearing Officer for a preliminary parole revocation hearing. If the Hearing Officer determines there is probable cause, the parolee is detained at Patuxent Institution to await a formal parole revocation hearing before the Board of Review. At that parole revocation hearing, the Board of Review determines whether or not the offender's parole status should be revoked.

In cases where the Hearing Officer determines that probable cause does not exist to retain the parolee at Patuxent Institution, the parolee is permitted to return to the REF or the community.

Table 8c, *Year of First Revocation FY 1995 - FY 2004 Parolees*, presents data on the number and percent of parolees formally revoked by the Board of Review within three years of receiving parole for the first time.

Table 8c

### YEAR OF FIRST REVOCATION FY 1995 - FY 2004 PAROLEES

FY	# PAROLED	YEAR 1		YEAR 2		YEAR 3		TOTAL N= 27	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1995	6	1	16.67	0	0	0	0	1	5
1996	4	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	5
1997	6	0	0	1	16.67	1	16.67	2	10
1998	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	2	1	50.00	0	0	--	--	1	50
2004	2	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	27	2	<b>8.0</b>	2	<b>8.0</b>	1	<b>4.0</b>	5	<b>20.0</b>